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SECRET

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

## INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Germany/Russian Zone

DATE: 25X1X6

INFO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT The Rabe Institute at Bleicherode

DIST. 31 March 1947

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT 25X1A2g

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

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This document is hereby regraded to  
CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the  
letter of 13 October 1978 from the  
Director of Central Intelligence to the  
Archivist of the United States.  
Next Review Date: 2008

The Rabe Institute at Bleicherode formerly employed 3,000 persons, of whom 450 were scientific personnel. When the Institute was dismantled in October 1946, persons classified as "Geheimträger der russischen Armee", with the exception of meteorologists, were deported to the USSR. Deportees, including German members of the Special Technical Commission of the USSR and dependents, numbered approximately 1,000.

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Comment: It is not believed, [REDACTED], that there was a single dismantling of the Rabe Institute on or about 22 October 1946. A [REDACTED] that the installation formally closed down on 7 January 1947.

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Deported Bleicherode personnel were shipped to a settlement some twenty kilometers from Moscow, where they were received by a number of Soviet officers who had been stationed earlier in Bleicherode.

3. Friedel, commercial director of the Rabe Institute, was not deported in October 1946, but plans to go to Russia in the spring of 1947.

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4. Among activities at Bleicherode during the summer of 1946, [REDACTED] cites a visit to Munich by Neidthard, chief of the high frequency department, for the purpose of buying high frequency measurement devices and other material needed by the Institute. Also, during the summer of 1946 Prof. Dr. Schuler of Göttingen University visited the Institute and held meetings with staff members.

5. Early in 1946, the Gothaer Waggonfabrik in Gotha was ordered to build a train "having the capacity of two freight trains and two locomotives" for demonstrations of the A-4 rocket. It was to be manned by selected German personnel working under the supervision of Russian guards. The train was scheduled to be demonstrated to Stalin first, and then was to be sent around Russia to acquaint Soviet scientists and technicians with the A-4 in action. It was

originally planned to fire A-4's from this train in spring 1947, launching the missiles from the Russian Zone of Germany.

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**Comment:** A report of 23 September 1946 announced the 12 September arrival at Berlin-Oberschöneweide of a "Meilerwagen" for the transport and positioning of A-4 rockets. Four days later, this vehicle was shifted to the Gema plant, Berlin-Köpenick, for repairs. It was transported on two railroad flatcars but was also equipped with rubber-tire wheels for road movement. Perhaps more applicable to Para. 5 above is a report dated 5 January 1947 and evaluated [REDACTED] which stated: "On 5 January 1947, the second completed train equipped with instruments for remote-controlled V-weapons left Factory 3 in Klein Bodungen. It consisted of 84 cars, of which 22 were passenger and the rest freight cars. All cars were built for Russian gauge lines."

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Document No. 4  
NO CHANGE in Class.

DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: TS

DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

Auth: DDA REG 77/1703

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